

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2178.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No. 511—No. 511—Kaleimamao to Anilone; R. P. 4191, kml. 8726, Makapala, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 512—Lahapai and husband to Anilone; R. P. 4192, kml. 8726, Makapala, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 513—Kapoleia et al. to Mrs. K. Kamanaia; 8 1/2-100 acres abp. of Makapala, North Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$400.

No. 514—A. F. McLeary to S. B. Rose; portion Gr. 3400, Kulakauhaia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 515—Al and husband to R. Isaac; interest in hill land, Maliepalai, Kaanapali, Maui. Consideration \$5.

No. 516—C. S. and wife to F. Liholihi; lot 7 and 8, block 8, Villa Franca, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

No. 517—Namanu and wife to G. V. Jenkins; thirty-six acres, Kalaao, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,400.

No. 518—G. V. Jenkins and wife to Oneida Baker Co.—Twenty acres land, Kalaao, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 519—Keekua to John II; Estate; R. P. 7264, kml. 521AB, Waipio-ka, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 520—J. K. Kalalau and wife to A. Harris; 1 1/4-acre acres, Kalaao, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,400.

No. 521—Keka and Kalaunui to C. A. Brown; R. P. 4824, kml. 5595C, Waikae, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1; mortgage \$500; annuity \$10.

No. 522—M. Vieira, Jr.; four pieces land, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 523—A. E. Sutton to V. M. Fletcher; lots 105, 106, section C, in R. P. 4367, Olan, Puna lots 1, 2 and 3, block 1, Riverside Park, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.

No. 524—W. C. Ach and wife to F. E. Mascato; lot 11, block 19, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 525—W. C. Ach and wife to J. G. Camacho; lot 10, block 19, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 526—W. C. Ach and wife to Kanohomaiwa, et al.; lot 14, block 6, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 527—J. A. Magoon and wife to Rose Ladd; lot 1, R. P. 1791, kml. 724, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

No. 528—J. A. Magoon and wife to L. L. McCandless; Gr. 159, 713, R. P. 28, kml. 9495, R. P. 215, kml. 587 and piece land, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$3,000.

No. 529—S. K. Kahe and wife to J. A. Magana; R. P. 6260, kml. 7223, Mananaiki, H. P. 174, kml. 3327, Waiau, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 530—Hamala to T. Awana; one share in hill land of Peahi, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 531—J. J. Galina and wife to L. Ahlo; R. P. 7461, kml. 8832, Kamehame, Koau, Oahu, Consideration \$100.

John C. Potter in the Mud.

On Tuesday, the 15th, as the ship "John C. Potter" was sailing into Kihel harbor, the wind died away just as she was attempting to come-in-stays-preparatory to sailing on another tack. Not having sufficient headway on, she could not come about and hence continued in her course which brought her deep into the mud, but not on the reef as was commonly reported. On the next day, the combined forces of the steamers *Claudine* and *Kinua* pulled her off the mud bank without any damage whatever.

The "Potter," Captain Meier, was 82 days from Australia with coal for Kihel plantation.

Scarcity of Sailors.

Twenty sailors have unceremoniously left the revenue cutter *Manning* since she arrived in San Francisco from New York, though on account of the scarcity of sailors at that port wages were raised from \$25 to \$35 a month for able seamen. The *Manning* has been able to secure a few men to take the places of those who left, but still lacks seamen, and was not able to sail for the north on schedule time, May 12th. Most of the twenty men, it is said, got the Nome fever. The same scarcity of sailors exists all along the water front in San Francisco. The barkentine *Jane L. Stanford*, the ship *Glory of the Seas* and other vessels were short of men. The Italian bark *Precursore* is not only hampered for lack of men, but is said to be in distress on account of a lack of funds, and may not sail as soon as expected.

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD DEAD

Passed Away Peacefully
Last Evening.

THE END WAS EXPECTED

His Bedside Surrounded by all Members of His Family Excepting One Son.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Albert F. Judd, Chief Justice of Hawaii, died last evening at 7:30 o'clock, at his residence on Nuuanu street after an illness lasting many months. His death was hourly expected during the day, and Dr. Wood, the attending physician, did not believe he would tide over the afternoon. He sank into unconsciousness then, and when darkness came he passed peacefully to the other world. The immediate family and relatives, together with a few intimate friends of the late Chief Justice, were present at his bedside during the last moments. Dr. Wood, who had been with the dying jurist almost constantly up to a late hour in the afternoon, was absent when the end came.

The news spread fast and was known in almost every household in Honolulu within an hour. Many messages of condolence were sent to the widow and her sons and daughters, and a large number of friends called in person to extend their sympathy and services.

The Chief Justice's health began to fail last summer and he was compelled to take a vacation from his labors on the bench and was finally advised by his physician to seek rest and a change on the Mainland whence he sailed in company with Mrs. Judd in September last. The trip extended to the Atlantic ocean, and the interior of New York state, was sought with a view of getting as far as possible from the excitement of the city or the seashore, and many months were thus passed.

The return to Honolulu was made last month when the Chief Justice came on his last voyage in the steamship *Australis*. His health was then in a precarious condition and once home he was never able to leave it.

When he died the children were in Honolulu and at their father's bedside, except Henry, who is at Yale College.

President Dole could not be reached last night to ascertain whether the Government offices would be closed, but inasmuch as the funeral occurs during the afternoon, an order will probably be issued from the President that the Government should pay all due respect to the memory of one of its most distinguished officials and supporters.

The flags on all public buildings, as well as private buildings, will be half-masted during the day. The funeral will be a public one and the ceremony will partake of all the dignity usually accorded to a public man holding a high position.

The Government band will be present to lead the solemn funeral cortège to the final resting place on the hill. A special guard of honor consisting of two officers was sent to the residence last evening by Marshal Brown.

As a result of their chief's death, the Hawaiian Bar Association have postponed their annual dinner, which was to have been given next Friday. The executive committee of that body will probably meet on Tuesday and make arrangements for the Association to pay personal tributes to the honored member who has gone from their midst. Many of the business houses will close during the funeral hour and a general sign of respect will be observed throughout the city.

Albert F. Judd was born January 7, 1833, and was therefore a little over sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. He commenced his education at Punahoa College under the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, and also under Rev. Dr. Dole, the father of President Dole. Thence he was sent to Yale College where he completed his academic as well as his law course, graduating therefrom in 1858, at the age of twenty.

He returned to Honolulu and began the practice of law. He travelled extensively before his marriage, and traverse Europe, finishing his education.

It was while on this tour that he met Miss Agnes, the daughter of Rev. James R. Boyd of Geneva, New York. They were married in the United States and came to Honolulu to reside permanently.

During the brief reign of Lunalilo, Mr. Judd, then a prominent member of the Hawaiian Bar, was appointed Attorney-General of the Kingdom in 1873, holding this position until the death of the King, when he again engaged in the private practice of his profession.

On February 18, 1874, the appointment as Sec'y of Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench was offered to him and accepted. This position he held until he became, in line of promotion, the First Associate Justice on February 1, 1877. By the death of the late Chief Justice Harris in 1881, he succeeded to the Chief Justiceship on November 5th of that year, a position which he held until his death.

During the whole period of his public service, his life has been singularly free from the trials and tribulations which ordinarily beset men in public office. He had some great advantages which enabled him to fulfill his duties on the Bench with remarkable foresight, possessing as he did a general

knowledge of conditions in Hawaii which were invaluable. A knowledge of Hawaiian law and of all the traditions of old government stood him in good stead, and these he gained largely from his father Dr. Gerritt P. Judd, who was for a number of years the Minister of Finance in the early days of the monarchy. The latter being a minister of the government, and the Rev. Richard Armstrong, being the Minister of Education, their children were the only white children who were privileged to attend what was then called the Royal School.

This was maintained at Kawaiaha, under the control of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooke, the parents of Chas. M. Cooke. By this early association Judge Judd acquired an intimate knowledge of Hawaiian customs and laws as they were observed. This also tended to increase an intimacy with the chief and an observation of the administration of government which became of immense service to him in after years.

Rev. Gerritt P. Judd, father of Albert F. Judd, arrived in Hawaii

ponderer of the rights and limitations of the civil polity which his father Dr. G. P. Judd, was instrumental in establishing here. He has lived through a period of Hawaii's history, and been so closely connected with its progress and changes, as to have made him a central figure in the general conduct of Hawaii's affairs. All members of the Bar are in unit in expressing the opinion that from the commencement of his public career, Justice Judd framed a dignity for the Judiciary of Hawaii, and built up a character for integrity and honest judgment, that his name was strangely reversed by the Hawaiians, with whom he was in his youth more or less, brought up. All classes have harmonized in pointing out with a show of pride that the Chief Justice was above suspicion during all the critical changes in the Government.

Few of those who live here are aware of the-reaching influence of the Chief Justice, in controlling for many years the native magistrates scattered over the Islands who were, of course, ignorant of the principles and practice of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Only one who thoroughly understood the native of thought, who was familiar with the language, who took, as a native born, a deep and abiding interest in the native race, could deal wisely with their weaknesses and errors, and

it was above suspicion during all the critical changes in the Government.

It was forward in a clear light of purity and honor. Endowed with a gracious, attractive personality, which combined the strength of nature and breadth and strength of mind. He was beyond comparison the right man for the trying emergency through which Hawaii had to pass in order to secure the peace of America. His frank judicial temperament enabled him to grasp all varieties of the perplexing problems which arose to obstruct the course of the revolutionists. His honorable character and regard for the rights of others endeared him to the natives who held him firmly to him the most steadfastly. As President of Hawaii he was easily one of the ablest of modern rulers, and his high character was reflected in the men with whom he was surrounded, constituting a government of unusual strength, purity and character.

It was most fortunate for Hawaii that such men as Dole and his colleagues took the helm of state. Had the little government fallen into less scrupulous hands, had dishonest, immoral men secured power, the story of the beautiful Pacific would today read differently.

The opportunity for corrupt practices was at hand. But the years of Hawaii's travail had produced stanch, Christian men, capable, when the occasion arrived, of undertaking the responsibility of government and giving the staff along the channels of disease and mortality. Those men were the product of the peculiar conditions which have at length delivered this lovely cluster of islands into our care for permanent guardianship. In providing regular administration for the territories, it was most fitting that the man who stood for the best of which Hawaii is capable, who had striven without stint for the attainment of a high ideal of government, who had withstood persistent pressure toward the end of his life, should be chosen.

Inasmuch as he was thoroughly familiar with the native language and customs, the Chief Justice was admirably adapted to preside over the final adjudication of controversies between the Hawaiians and the foreigners.

Seven sons and two daughters survive the father. They are Agnes E. Judd, Albert F. Judd, Jr., James R. Judd, Henry Judd, who is at present in Yale College in the junior class, Charles Sheldon Judd, Gerritt P. Judd, Lawrence McCully Judd and Sophie Boyd Judd. Besides these are the three sisters of the deceased, Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. Augusta Carter and Miss Helen Judd. The bereaved widow has the sympathy of the entire community.

As from his legal attainments and integrity, the friends of the late Chief Justice treasure the fact that upon the Bench he always treated every member of the bar who appeared before him with kindness and courtesy. He was a gentleman by nature and instinct and an absolutely upright Judge. He believed insincerely in justice and the reign of right. He was made President of the Hawaiian Board of Missions in 1883 which position he held without a single break and for a great many years was a deacon and a member of the standing committee of Central Union Church.

Aside from his legal attainments and integrity, the friends of the late Chief Justice treasure the fact that upon the Bench he always treated every member of the bar who appeared before him with kindness and courtesy. He was a gentleman by nature and instinct and an absolutely upright Judge. He believed insincerely in justice and the reign of right. He was made President of the Hawaiian Board of Missions in 1883 which position he held without a single break and for a great many years was a deacon and a member of the standing committee of Central Union Church.

William H. Marshall, the ex-editor of the extinct "Sunday Volcano," was yesterday afternoon found guilty by a jury of libel in the first degree on Chief Justice Judd. The sentence of Judge Stanley confirmed that of the lower court, and imposes upon the ex-editor a term of six months' imprisonment on Oahu prison at hard labor.

Libel in the first degree is interpreted as being malicious libel. The jury stood eleven to one in favor of conviction upon the charge of libel, but only nine were in favor of conviction in the first degree. The jury was composed of the following men: C. R. Collins, George S. Harris, Jr., Fred Phillip, W. H. Smith, D. T. Tregloan, C. J. Ludwigsen, Theo. V. olff, C. H. Clapp, Jas. L. Torbert, John Effinger, J. T. Copeland and Thos. Krouse.

Marshall Found Guilty.

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Justice Judd went upon the Bench when he was thirty-four years old, and next to Judge Wilcox has occupied a public office for a longer period than any other lawyer in the Islands.

On the evening of February 18th of last year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of the Chief Justice to office as a justice of the Supreme Court was celebrated at the Hawaiian hotel by a complimentary dinner given in his honor by the Hawaiian Bar Association. Almost every member of the Bar in Honolulu was present on this occasion, and General A. S. [redacted], who presided at the event, President Dole, W. O. Smith, L. A. Thurston and others spoke of the great work performed by Justice Judd while upon the Bench.

Justice Judd, during his long public

service, has been singularly free from the trials and tribulations which ordinarily beset men in public office. He had some great advantages which enabled him to fulfill his duties on the Bench with remarkable foresight, possessing as he did a general</p

THE NEWS OF HAWAII

Carl S. Smith is Now a
Circuit Judge.

HE SUCCEEDS G. K. WILDER

Plans for a "School City" Experi-
ment.—An Electric Light Plant.
General Happenings.

The following is taken from the Ha-
waiian Herald and Hilo Tribune:

The news received by the last Kinai,
announcing the appointment by Presi-
dent Dole of Carl S. Smith to the Judge-
ship of the Third and Fourth Districts,
vice G. K. Wilder, resigned, was received
with general favor by the people of Hilo.

Judge Smith is a graduate of Stanford,
class of '93 and a post graduate of the
same university, having been the one
and first editor of the Daily Palo
Alto, the Stanford College paper. He is
a graduate of the Northwestern University
Law School of Chicago in '95.

He came to Honolulu in 1895 and was
associated first with Kinney & Ballou. In
June, 1898, he came to Hilo and became
a partner of the late D. H. Hitchcock,
under the firm name of Hitchcock &
Smith. Since the former's death he has
conducted the business under the firm
name.

Judge Smith is a lawyer of very high
natural ability and thorough legal training,
and during his residence here has
held a position at the bar which justifies
his appointment.—Tribune.

Tae "School City."

At the teachers' meeting to be held on
Friday, May 25, some observations will
be made upon the "School City" experi-
ment now being tried in many cities in
the United States. Nowhere more than
in Hilo is such instruction needed, and
the sooner the experiment is begun here
the better for the future management of
local affairs, and the boys who have
drilled into them a knowledge that will
be of great service when they are called
upon as men, to take part in the conduct
of the Chinese government and the
politics of the people of the Islands should be
kept local politics in the hands of men
who will make good government, rather
than boodle, the first consideration in
public affairs. If the education is im-
parted to youths who will be imbued by
them as statement. The work
should have the encouragement of every
one. Such a course of study is an innova-
tion here and credit is due to the per-
son who inaugurates it.

The New Light Plant.

The directors of the new electric light
plant recently announced were gathered
some time ago met on Wednesday and
completed the final arrangements pre-
paratory to commencing the work of
construction. Orders will be placed at
once with firms on the Mainland for the
machinery, the bill of lading to be called
on completion. The company is incor-
porated for \$300,000. The plant will be
put in equipped for lighting, refrigerating
and power purposes. The refrigerating
department will have a capacity of two-
ty-five tons per day, and the electrical de-
partment will be sufficient to furnish 5,000
lights. The power will be sufficient for
railway purposes also. The water
will be taken from the Waikuku in a 30-
inch pipe. The officers of the company
are: G. Irwin, president; George Rod-
ick, vice president; George Rod-
ick, treasurer; Chas. H. Fairer, secretary; H.
L. Auerbach, auditor; C. C. Kennedy, W.
H. Shipman and W. M. Gifford, directors.
—Tribune.

They Didn't Think It.

The transference of a nuisance is not
necessarily a transfer of a right, but that is
the opinion of the residents of upper
Waianae street and Riverside Park.
It seems that Sheriff Andrews, in his
zeal to remove the stench from the nos-
trils of the denizens of Front street,
which is by the way a most indignant
proceeding, has neglected to notice the
fact that dumping the garbage carts at
the upper end of Reed's Island might also
be a cause of offense. He has, we
believe, been reminded of the fact within
the last day or two, but it is to be pre-
sumed that he will hale after discover
some more suitable resting place for the
refuse of Hilo.—Tribune.

Riot in Kona.

Trouble has been brewing on the Kona
Sugar Company's plantation for several
months owing to a misunderstanding
between the company and some Japanese.
The matter is already in court and an in-
junction was issued by Judge Wilder
forbidding the Japanese contractors from
continuing work. Yesterday two of the
men were at work when forty of the
Native laborers attacked them. There was
a lively battle which resulted in one of
the men having both legs and one arm
broken and receiving other injuries, the
other man received painful but not se-
rious injury. There was great excitement
in the vicinity of the plantation and
further trouble is expected.—Herald.

Preparation for the Fourth.

On Thursday evening the general com-
mittee of arrangements for the Fourth
of July celebration met at the fire engine
house to complete the program for the
prior celebration of great American
holiday. Chairman J. P. Wilson called
the meeting to order and reported that
all the plantations had decided to give
their employees a two days' holiday this
year, thus allowing them to be present
and quitted with their duty to Hilo and realize
what she can do to furnish them with
true, genuine sport. Arrangements have
been made so that the Wilder Steamship
Company will run a grand excursion from
Honolulu, arriving here on the evening of
the 4th and staying here until the following
Friday. Without a doubt many of
the Honolulu people will take advantage
of this trip and come and see the rapid
strides the Rival City is making to be-
come the Queen of the Pacific.

The general committee will commence
on the morning of the 4th with a salute
and flag-raising at Wadalam at 4 a.m.
During the forenoon there will be athletic
sports, including swimming races, tug of
war, scramble for flags, foot races and
bobsleds. In the afternoon there will be
the first part of the horse races, includ-
ing the trotting race, three-minute class
one-half mile running race, Hilo bred
mile dash, free for all; Hawaiian Derby
and mule race. In the evening there will
be a grand ball in the new pavilion at
Independence Park. This evening will
be 40x100 feet with elevated seats for
those who care to look on rather than
participate in the two-step and waltz on
the following day. In the morning will
come the baseball game between the two
teams of the Hilo Baseball League for the
\$100 prize, and in the afternoon the con-
tinuance of the race program, when the
\$400 prize and Hilo Hotel cup for the free
for-all trotting and pacing. For tickets
the price is \$2.50 a ticket, will be
entered. This race will include the
racing stock of the Islands and will
give a chance for a new record to be
made, as the track here will be the best
and fastest one in Hawaii. The after-
noon's sport will also include the half-
mile dash, free for all steeplesrace, and

one and quarter-mile flat race for all
classes for the racing will be held on
the beach. Hilo seems the best racetrack and
that there has been.

The finance committee is working hard
and subscriptions for making these two
days the best ever are coming in
from all over the country and are coming
in rapidly. The weather prophet has
been consulted, and prophesies the most
auspicious weather for July 4th and 5th,
and that was the only thing lacking to
make these two days a great success.

Laborers from Porto Rico.

A notice appears elsewhere in this issue
calling for a meeting of the planters
upon this side of the island to consult
with reference to the importation of
laborers from Porto Rico. A request is
made that this be sent up from Honolulu.

It is stated that there is a large
amount of land available upon that island,
and that is proposed to take advan-

tage of it.—Tribune.

Reform Movement Is On.

Housekeepers who have objected to the
length of the hairs in the soap
will be pleased to learn that the heretofore
independent soap manufacturers
have joined together to form a
large company. The members of the
company are: Mr. Allen, Rev. E. L. Dashiell,
Mrs. R. A. Lyman, Rev. E. L. Dashiell,
Small Notes.

Harry Rycroft and Luke Leiland were
on town on Saturday and Sunday, making
a first visit to Hilo and will go to the volcano.
Mr. Allen is a son of S. C. Allen.

The increase in the amount of taxes in

Hilo in 1899 over the previous year was

20 per cent. The increase over the same

period in Honolulu was 10 per cent.

There are no taxes to be levied with

exception of Wilton's management.

J. R. Wilson, manager of the Volcano

Shibes and Transportation Company,

canceled yesterday a bond with

the government passed by the United

States Congress. They will continue to

work as free men.

The union meeting at Halli Church

last night was attended by about 200

people. The speaker was Rev. Mr.

Allen. "Truth Makes You Liberty."

Rev. David Al spoke in Hawaiian.

The young people's choir rendered

many old familiar hymns.

Two and one-half inches of rain fell

in Honokaa-moku sixteen inches of

rain fell between April 20 and May 14.

It is expected that the construction

of the new Hilo Railroad tomorrow.

The Enterprise Planing Mill has put out

2,000 board feet for the Olao flume.

The time occupied in planing them was

less than three days.

The Olao and Puna sugar companies

have made contracts with the Hilo Rail-

road Company to handle all freight and

small goods to and from the Atlantic seaboard,

ports in Puna and Olao.

President Gehr, of the Hilo-Kohala

Telephone Company, feels confident that

the survey of the first section of his

route will be readily accepted by the

government, in which case grading will

begin within sixty days.

If an interested stockholder had tem-
pered the elements to the conditions of

the Olao plantation, he could not have

surprised the public to the other

stockholders there. They have already grad-
ed a large part of the land, some of the

machinery is landed at Waiakea and in

a few days more the carpenters and

stone masons will begin their tasks.

The improvements are that the Olao

plantation will poll in the neighborhood of 200

votes at the coming election for dele-

gates, from the immediate environs of

the Olao plantation. This estimate may

be deemed extravagant, but is based on

an actual count made by one familiar

with the district. The interest in the

day and with the district is intense but

way.

On Sunday last the infant son of Mr.

and Mrs. Robert Lindsey was baptized

and christened at Olao in the presence

of the entire population of the

island. The young gentleman is the

pioneer baby of the "Big Plantation"

and the occasion was marked with such

feasting and rejoicing that he kicked

with delight and "Goo-Goo-ed" vociferously.

Miss Rice is convalescent at the Hilo

Hospital.

Some good race horses are expected to

arrive in Hilo this week.

Mr. L. Osterer, C. L. W. Voss are

cleaning land for rice in Pihonua.

The Kinau has gone back to a late

schedule which gives her practically but

one day in Hilo.

The Japanese who was so badly injur-
ed in the affray at Kona on Sunday will

probably be sent to the hospital in

Tom Cook, assistant to E. D. Baldwin,

is making surveys in the vicinity of Waia-
keala with a view to widening the roads.

Ruth Guard and Mildred Rice, two

young misses of Puna, have an

affectionate little lots, to whom they

teach lullabies and kindergartens songs.

The progress made by the class is re-
markable.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will

have a luncheon on Saturday, May 25, from

12 to 2. The cost will be 50 cents each.

For the purpose of the Front Street.

The proceeds of the luncheon are to carry on

the work—neighborhood benevolences—of the

society.

John T. Baker is in Waiakea with Sam

Parke and party, buying a farm for

about 2,000 acres of agricultural land, he

will probably return to Hilo with Mr.

Parker on Saturday.

J. E. Ray will probably make an ex-
tended trip to the Coast in the near fu-

ture.

The "Romeo and Juliet" Operatic Com-
pany have sent to San Francisco for

their costumes by Mr. Bosworth, who

left yesterday for the Coast.

The representative of the Yokohama

Silk Bank, who was in Hilo last week,

has arranged for the quarters of that

bank in the Spreckels block.

FACTS ARE STUBORN.

BOX WAS STUFFED

Crooked Ballots Make Election Void.

GROSS FRAUD AT KALIHI

Officers in the Seventh Precinct o
the Fifth District, Check Dis-
honest Methods.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Seven precincts in the Fourth district and ten in the Fifth district of Oahu held elections Saturday for delegates to the district convention of Republicans which meets on May 30 in Honolulu, to elect two delegates to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on June 19. Each precinct was empowered to elect one delegate, except the Second precinct of the Fourth district, which was to elect two delegates. Returns from all the precincts could not be obtained yesterday. In one or two cases it is understood that there was no election held. In the Seventh precinct of the Fifth district the election was voided by fraud. In all the precincts many natives, in proportion to the native population and the expected vote, cast their ballots, showing an active interest in Republican politics on the part of the Hawaiians. The following were all the figures obtainable at the time of going to press:

The election in the Fifth district, Seventh precinct, for a delegate to the Republican District convention, held in the Reform School building last Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, was declared by the judges to be null and void on the ground that the ballot box was "stuffed," and further, that a large number of voters registered at the last moment who were not in any way qualified, not even being able to read or write the English or Hawaiian language. Many expected that they would be permitted simply to make their marks in place of signing their names in registering.

Captain J. C. Cluney, B. P. Zablan and Rev. Timoteo were the judges. When it came to the count it was found that 150 ballots had been cast, whereas only 140 names had been registered.

There was considerable excitement in the Reform School for a while, and that the affair did not end up in an old-fashioned "free-for-all" is due entirely to the eloquent persuasive powers of T. McCants Stewart, the muscular form of K. R. G. Wallace and the Quaker qualities of Captain Cluney.

The ballot box was a large sugar tin with a slit in the top, and reposed on a table in front of the three judges. All went well until Jaller Henry of Oahu prison came forward to cast his vote.

"This will never do," he declared. "This is no way to cast your ballots," and he insisted that the sugar tin should be removed to a room by itself, and that the voter should be unobserved while casting his vote.

Captain Cluney thought that the best thing to do was to have a trusted man look after the ballot box.

"I knew that the opposition was out," said the Captain, "and I wanted to guard against funny business."

Finally the ballot box was moved to another room and the voting continued. Captain Cluney expressed his dissatisfaction concerning the putting of the sugar tin in a separate room by itself.

"There will be trouble," he declared. But Zablan and Timoteo, the other two judges, said it was all right, and so it had to go.

"What will you do if too many votes are cast?" inquired Cluney, getting angry.

"O, if there are a few over, we can fix it," answered Zablan.

"Fix it how?" said Cluney.

"O, it can be managed somehow," Zablan replied.

When a South Sea Islander wanted to vote, it was discovered that he could not write. Timoteo proceeded to teach the fellow how to sign his name. Cluney got mad.

"Why, he can't write his name," said the Captain.

The South Sea Islander went away, shortly returning with his name written out.

"See, he can write all right," said his friends. But Cluney insisted that the man write his name in the public presence to show if he could really master the task. Timoteo then took hold of the South Sea Islander's hand to make him write.

Captain Cluney was getting furious. He said things in broad Anglo-Saxon. The upshot of the matter was that the man did not vote.

All these things were learned from members of the Kalihi Council at the residence of T. McCants Stewart at Kalihi last evening.

Captain Cluney, K. R. G. Wallace, William Mutch and the able lawyer above mentioned were gathered on the latter's veranda discussing the events of the night before.

People actually went to register on Friday who had been taught how to sign their names within the last few days, for when they were requested to fill in their residences, occupation, etc., they couldn't do it. They had simply mastered their names for the occasion.

Ten Chinese applied and numerous Portuguese registered.

The riff-raff gathered around, those who had no business there, as well as some who had, occasionally gave vent to the battle cry of "Down with the haole and the missionaries," and similar ungenteel expressions.

When the registering was pau, Friday, only eighty-seven names were recorded. When the voting commenced at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon there were 140 registered. So there was considerable hustling at the last moment.

"Somebody was trying to wing in a cold duck," said Captain Cluney.

As stated before, when the judges discovered the ballot box had been stuffed, they unanimously declared the election null and void.

At this point in the proceedings, T. McCants Stewart stepped forward and asked of the judges:

"Do you declare these elections null and void?"

"We do," said the judges.

"What are we to report?" said Zablan.

"Simply that the ballot box contained more ballots than there were registered voters," answered the lawyer.

"As chairman of the Executive Committee I am going to take charge of this ballot box and I announce that I shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee to decide on what to do with the same."

Zablan said "No!"

T. McCants Stewart then read a rule of the local club giving the executive Committee full charge of all properties of the association in the absence of the association. Stewart started off with the ballot box under his arm when W. R. Sims—so Stewart relates in the incident—took hold of it also. And then these two men had a lengthy and strongly-contested argument as to who had a right to the box. Sims declared that he was standing up for the judges while Stewart was holding on for the Executive Committee. At last the box was placed on the table and Sims, overcome by Stewart's eloquence, said: "You're right."

Stewart continuing with the story said: "James Holt handed me a paper and in the presence of the judges and the assembled people I emptied the ballots out of the box into the paper, wrapped them up and gave them to Mr. Mutch, who is a member of the Executive Committee, and then I jumped on my bicycle and started for home."

Before the party broke up Sims requested that the meeting of the Executive Committee be called for Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. This was agreed upon but as Stewart expressed it, "we couldn't get in telephone touch with the members."

It has been decided to hold the Executive meeting tonight, Monday, at the Kalihi-waena School house.

Sims changed his mind about the ballots after Stewart left and advised Zablan and Timoteo, the two native judges that they ought to have the ballots.

Zablan demanded the ballots as one of the judges, from Mr. Mutch. Mutch held on to them as a member of the Executive Committee. "Not much!" he said.

K. R. G. Wallace, the man of muscle, stood by in case he was needed; he was going to see that the Executive Committee got the ballots all right. Then Sims changed his mind again and said: "Mutch, I can trust you, take the ballots."

"You'll have to trust me," said Mutch. Mutch's rig carried the ballots home.

"It was a case of 'Love's Labor Lost,'" said Stewart, speaking of the matter generally.

"We regret very much the outcome of this affair," said he. "We believe the primaries are at the basis of all government, and that they should be safeguarded as carefully as the general elections. The last public movement in which I was concerned was in New York in 1898, when I attended as a member, and also as a member of the business committee, of the National Conference of Leagues for primary elections. Other members were the Secretary of the United States Treasury and ex-mayor Strong of New York, together with many governors and mayors of the country. The object of the conference was to have laws passed in the respective states for the protection of the primary elections."

"You may say that concerning the elections on Saturday, the majority of legal voters were for myself for delegate."

"There was a contest before the club in which Sims, Holt and myself were nominated. I secured the majority of the votes and became the regular nominee. Holt made a speech in which he said he would turn his followers over to me for my support."

"It was only the other day that the report reached the Kalihi Council that T. McCants Stewart couldn't be managed in Brooklyn and was paid to get out of that city."

"Now I defy anybody to search my political record extending over a quarter of a century, of which sixteen years were spent in New York, and find a single instance where T. McCants Stewart ever handled a dollar in politics either for himself or for disbursement among others. I can not too emphatically express my regret of the outcome of Saturday's primaries."

RETURNS FROM MANY PRECINCTS

A Large Native Vote Was Polled But all the Figures Were Not Obtainable.

The following delegates to the Republican District Convention to be held May 30, were elected at the polls Saturday in the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Those blank were unobtainable:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Precinct 1—J. H. Boyd.

Precinct 2—Charles Wilcox and Clarence White.

Precinct 3—A. S. Humphreys.

Precinct 4—C. L. Crabbe.

Precinct 5—J. W. Short.

Precinct 6—Dr. C. B. Cooper.

Precinct 7—

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Precinct 1—Frank Pahia.

Precinct 2—George Weight.

Precinct 3—G. P. Lauke.

Precinct 4—

Precinct 5—E. Farmer.

Precinct 6—W. C. Achi.

Precinct 7—J. A. Hughes.

Precinct 19—

Fourth District, First Precinct.

Government nursery—Total votes polled, 94;

J. H. Boyd, 75; for J. A. McCandless,

19. Names of officers at precinct—Henry Davis, E. B. Boyd, Ed. Towne, judges.

Fourth District, Second Precinct.

Beretania Street School—Total votes polled, 402; for Charles Wilcox, 194;

for Clarence M. White, 139; for E. B. Adams, 86; for F. J. Lawrence, 1; for George A. Name, others at present—Uncle White, Tim. Paris, Frank Arthur, W. O. Atwater, E. B. Hendry.

Fourth District, Third Precinct.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY,

MAY 22, 1900.

A SCHEME OF SUICIDE.

The folly of the would-be Hawaiian leaders of the Testa school passes comprehension. We have seen a great deal of it in the last seven years, but this proposal to hold aloof from American politics and wreak revenge on the men who made Hawaii American runs the whole gamut of stupidity and recklessness.

Every day we hear the threat that Hawaiians will hold together as independents, ranged on the color line, and see to it that "retribution" is dealt out. We believe the last specific threat, touching retributive measures, was made by the Independent, agent the sale of Royal furniture. It is the boast of these people that they will get even with the haole, though if a single one of them knew the resources of the haole, "getting even," as they call it, would be the last thing thought of.

If Testa were a leader worthy of the name he would tell them that they are simply vested with the suffrage as an experiment and if the experiment should not work out to the advantage of Americans, the latter will promptly put an end to it. Congress, which is made up of Republicans and Democrats and white people will not tolerate a party which is made up of the professed opponents of Republicans and Democrats and white people. Suppose the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii should unite and petition Congress to restore the property qualification to the suffrage, where would the native voter then be? If he wants to save his ballot he will cultivate the good will of the Republicans and Democrats by dividing up politically as other Americans do. To stand out and resist Americanism here is to try and push back the ocean with a broom.

Fortunately some of the Hawaiian leaders, men like Lauke, Achi, Parker, Kepokai, Bush and Kaulukou know better and are urging the natives to take their proper part in American politics. They are leaders who can lead—pilots who can get to a safe harbor. As for Testa and his crew they have an unfailing tendency to steer their followers into the whirlpool and on the reef. Testa never yet brought the Hawaiians to a safe mooring. He and his friends encouraged the Queen to political suicide and they lured natives with false hopes for over seven years. Every scheme they tried to work proved abortive and yet they had ten chances to succeed in some of them where they will have one-tenth of one chance to succeed in their separatist movement. Testa is the Jonah of the native party who ought to be thrown off the Hawaiian ship to save it from running on the first convenient rocks.

ROBERTS THE MAN.

Lord Roberts showed good generalship by waiting at a secure base until he was completely ready to take the field in force and with an ample commissariat. The trouble with most generals belonging to the service of countries where the public and press sway events is that they are goaded by thoughtless critics into doing things at which their better judgment rebels. Greeley's "On to Richmond" editorials precipitated Bull Run. But for the firmness of the War Department in resisting the yellow journals' demand for an "On to Havana" movement in the first weeks of the Spanish war, we might be fighting over Cuba yet. A desire to get in early and win the good opinion of the "promenade de Pretoria" party was the doom of Methuen, Gatacre, Warren, Buller, and in a measure White. They did not wait to get ready for meeting a brave foe that was entirely ready.

Roberts, knowing his business, takes his time. Taunts, jeers nor appeals dissuade him from careful strategy. He takes no unnecessary chances, and that is the reason he captured Cronje, forced the Boers to evacuate Bloemfontein and is now across the Vaal and the Zand. Stein said his burghers would fight at the Vaal, but Roberts had made it impossible for them to fight there to advantage. That is the kind of generalship our British cousins have been waiting for.

AGUINALDO GAINING GROUND.

The state of things in the Philippines is as bad as it can be without the actual and permanent defeat of the Americans. Talk about "breaking the back of the revolution" has been ripe ever since the first months of General Otis' military adventuring, yet the main vertebral of the native government seems to be as strong as ever. Aguinaldo vanishes only to reappear in some unexpected place at the head of a strong force. Filipinos, defeated in pitched battle, break into guerrilla detachments and harass the Americans on every hand. Occasionally they capture and burn a town. Manila itself is full of revolutionary intrigues, and Aguinaldo's recruiting sergeants and tax-gatherers go to and fro within earshot of General Otis' sentinels.

The plain truth about the Filipinos is that they have hit upon a method of fighting which it is next to impossible to meet in "squadron and right form of war." Great commanders have often been balked by it. General Grant had to set apart 40,000 men to look out for places which Colonel Mosby was likely to attack with 500 men, and with all his

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The death of Chief Justice Albert P. Judd removes a noble figure of Hawaiian jurisprudence. For a quarter of a century Mr. Judd wore the ermine of his high court and never, sullied it. There were times when he might have pleased his sovereign by a questionable decree, have won popularity for himself or have escaped some grave embarrassment, but he never wavered from the even line of duty. In these respects as in those of learning, dignity and sagacity he was an ideal judge. The longer his influence shall last in the accustomed sphere the stronger the Hawaiian bench will be.

Aside from his judicial labor Mr. Judd performed many eminent public services. He was always a safe counselor of Hawaiians and particularly of Hawaiian Kings. Once when the revolution of 1893 was being discussed from the platform in the ditch, the Chief Justice, who made a short address said: "If the Queen had listened to my counsel she would still be on the throne." Every one present felt that this was true, for from the outset Mr. Judd had warned the sovereign of the inexorable consequences of certain acts and pleaded with her against the rashness of her policy. It was natural that he should not have wanted the monarchy overthrown for the mere sake of change or experiment; it was also natural that he should be willing to see it go, once the hope of its usefulness had passed. He loved Hawaii and wanted its government to stand for the highest aspirations of its people. Hawaii was his native land; his father had been one of the noble missionary band who had planted the seeds of Christianity here; his children were born on this soil. Why should he not have been, as he was, a loyal Hawaiian, mindful of the truest interests of this little island realm—the place of his cradle, of his public services and of that God's Acre which was to hold his grave?

It was Hamlet's sneer, "How soon we are forgotten!" But the hopelessness of that curt summary of human ending does not embrace a universal truth. True, for the most of us, the dead jurist's fellow citizens, time's effacing waves will not be long in doing their appointed work, but there is in the career of a just judge that which commands long remembrance. Who can name the Governors, the Vice-Presidents or many of the Senators of the earlier days of the American republic? Their memories are lost in mist. Not so with those of the men who sat in the highest place of the loftiest tribunal of the republic. There is an almost contemporary familiarity in the names of Jay and Marshall, of Taney and Chase. These men made marks so wide and deep in the stone tables of the law that they cannot be forgotten while respect for law remains and while the decrees of great judges make rules and precedents for courts. It is the same with the memory of him whose death we mourn today. His mortal part will go to mingle with the earth; in one of the many mansions may be prepared a place for his immortal part; but his name will last among us because it is graven in the law by which we live. That body of jurisprudence will still survive in part, despite the change of political conditions here. Indeed it has passed by grace of quoted decrees into the judgments of the American bench and beyond that, every great University has, on the shelves of its law library, the collected decisions of the Chief Justice and his colleagues. Furthermore these same decisions have made or influenced Island history in such a vital way that they cannot soon be forgotten; and while they live, the name of their author will live also.

As a journal which announced Mr. Judd's entrance to the bar; which urged and witnessed his elevation to the bench; which has made record of his public life during all these years, and which has never had cause to disagree with him, the Advertiser feels the personal element of loss. A good friend as well as a just Judge has gone beyond these voices. May peace go with him forevermore.

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TRUE AND FALSE REPUBLICANISM.

The best friends of the Republican party are those who try to worthy of popular confidence; worst enemies are those who are friends who are willing to be responsible for bad men and bad methods.

Every time Republicanism has fallen into evil hands it has suffered in prestige, in votes and in opportunity for public service. The same is true of the Democratic party save in the city of New York where no matter what the leaders may do there are people enough of their kidney to see them through with it nine times out of ten. Once in a while the rascals are overthrown but not often. Elsewhere in the Union their overthrow is never difficult.

There are many examples to prove how well it generally pays either party to keep its methods clean and put itself in the hands of its most unselfish leaders. The Democratic party of San Francisco is now uniformly victorious in municipal affairs. Why? Simply because it has turned away from the bosses and ballot-box stuffers, accepted the leadership of an honest man and thus won the esteem of honest people. Why is Hazen S. Pingree so strong at home? The reasons are the same as those which apply to Mayor Phelan. Despite Tammany Hall the New York Republicans carried their State in the last local election. From what did they derive their strength? Was it not from the public confidence in Theodore Roosevelt—a man who had fought machines and bosses all his life? Another question! Why is the Pennsylvania Democracy strongest when it is led by Pattison and why is Pennsylvania Republicanism weakest when it is led by Quay? Clearly because Pattison is a reformer and Quay a spoilsman. Why was Addicks turned down in Delaware? Because he was a boss.

No spoilsman is great enough to keep his party united and successful. Roscoe Conkling, the chief of the machine Republicans of his time, went to the wall with his party because his methods were bad. The national defeat of the Republicans in the State elections of 1882 was due to the stigma of machine politics brought upon them by Conkling, Platt and Arthur—machine politics which, in their final analysis, had produced a Goliath, South Africa, who called himself a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. We lost the Presidential election of 1884 on the same account. Cleveland was believed to be anti-boss, anti-machine and anti-spoils and with a strong proponent of civil service reform. On that account even the power and prestige of Blaine could not prevail against him.

The history of the Republican party since the second term of Grant proves that the moment that party accepts bossism it invites and secures defeat. Take up New York again with reference to the career of Boss Platt. Every nominee he has forced on the party for Governor was beaten at the polls; the only Republican nominees elected were those who, like Roosevelt, were known to be men whom Platt could not browbeat or cajole. On the Democratic side David B. Hill was more successful; but finally his methods strangled his leadership and retired him from public life. His party shared, in a measure, his disasters.

Here is Hawaii there is already the development of a Republican machine and an illustration in stuffed ballot-boxes and colonized polling-places of the influence of political crooks and their desire to rule or ruin—we might say rule and ruin. What is to be the outcome? Can we doubt that it will differ from what it has been elsewhere in the Union? Can we so discredit our decent Republicans as to assume that they will patiently endure what the Republicans of the Union, from Maine to California, have never endured long? That is not the way of Hawaii. Here more than in most places under the Stars and Stripes the people are determined upon pure politics and safe government. They risked their lives in the past for such possessions and they will not tamely surrender the ground they gained.

They can be held by honesty and fair play; they are ready to work with any one who cares enough for the Republican party to keep it clean, but they will not condone chicanery and fraud. Those who have come here to introduce such devices may as well get out of the party for the majority will have none of them.

Lassen Butte, a snow-clad, conical peak in Northern California, was the scene of California's latest volcanic eruption in the eighteenth century. Geologists think it was active about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Of recent years and even in recent weeks the people living in the neighborhood have reported an appearance of smoke at Lassen's peak and the sound of rumbling noises. Shasta, too, has been more than once under suspicion. The region is spotted with lava and full of bubbling springs, some of them hot and all of them gaseous, and it has frequent earthquakes, hence it would not be astonishing to see volcanic outbursts there. Very possibly California would have fewer seismic disturbances if it had a vent like Kilauea to carry off imprisoned steam.

*Good,"
pain of
wind"
attention to
of purifying
taking Hood's
Sarsaparilla.*

"GOVERNOR"
SAID GAGE

Dole So Addressed By the Secretary.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE YET

President Receives Congratulations
Yesterday--Affairs of the New Territory.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Governor Dole who is to be the first Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday. It was a busy day for the President. In the morning Judge Hartwell, just back from Washington, paid his respects and had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Dole concerning the recent events at the capital of the Nation.

Judge Hartwell gave an intensely interesting review of the fight for the Bill and the attitude of the Senators and Congressmen.

All during the forenoon a steady stream of visitors broke in on the regular business of the Government's head. Mr. Dole stated to all that he had received no official notification of his having been made Governor nor had any commission been forwarded to him. He said that he was satisfied though from the newspaper dispatches that he had been appointed to the high office.

President Dole yesterday received a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Gage, addressed to "Governor Sanford B. Dole." It was in reference to the assumption by the United States of the bonded debt of Hawaii and to the matter of the Postal Savings Bank.

President Dole said that he had not considered at all the filling of those offices which as Governor of the Territory will be at his command. The Minister of Finance will be "treasurer;" the title of the office of Attorney-General remains as it is. The Minister of Interior becomes "superintendent of public works." The Auditor-General becomes plain "auditor." The land commission is abolished, and the work of the three men is entrusted to a commissioner. There is to be a commissioner of agriculture, board of prison inspectors, and some other officers of much the old title. Governor Dole will make all of these appointments. He will also appoint a high sheriff, an office corresponding to that of Marshal.

All United States officers, including judges, attorney-generals, marshals, collector of customs, postmaster-general etc., will be appointed by President McKinley. Besides there will be many minor positions of which the Governor will have control. He will have a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

President Dole asked a number of prominent members of the local bar to meet the Executive Council yesterday afternoon to talk over the subject of changes in Hawaii's laws by the Territorial Act. It was decided to include in a publication already arranged for, the civil and penal laws with chapters and sections numbered consecutively so as to facilitate legal references. Also the land laws which were revised by Justice Frear according to the Bill when first framed, will now be revised to date and published. In regard to the appropriation bills Judge Hartwell submitted telegrams which he had sent to Secretary Hay and received from him:

"Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, May 10, 1900.—Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: Essential that the President exercise without delay the full power to direct expenditures of public money in Hawaii until first session of Territorial Legislature, given him by the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii. Trust President will by telegraph authorize and direct payment of stated salaries of all Hawaiian public officials and employees, as new clerks and assistants have been necessarily engaged for increased work in postal, customs and Board of Health service, whose salaries are not heretofore provided for by legislative authority. Such items in Council of State acts two, three and four as include unpaid bills, contracts, public instruction, schools, fire department, board of Health, interest on public debt, waterworks, Attorney General's and Judicary departments are also of pressing importance. Must not Congress appropriate for salaries of President's appointees, and for expenses of postal and customs bureaus, such as mentioned in act three? If so, perhaps the President will call attention thereto."

"Kindly telegraph to me any information I can take to Mr. Dole by Coptic, sailing at 1 o'clock Friday, on any or all of these matters."

"A. S. HARTWELL."

Secretary Hay wired at once in reply: "The President will approve and authorize use of such money as may on requisition be shown to be requisite and proper. Let the Governor send on detailed requisition at once."

"JOHN HAY."

Judge Hartwell says that if Secretary Gage acts as he was inclined to when he last saw him, Hawaii will be \$600,000 better off than was expected. Secretary Gage believes that the debt of Hawaii was assumed some time ago, and that the interest paid thereon since by Hawaii should be returned by the National Government. Judge Hartwell said yesterday:

"If the suggestion of Secretary Gage is adopted, \$600,000 interest money on the \$4,000,000 of the public debt assumed by the United States will be allowed by Congress. This view is sustained by the solicitor of the treasury, and Mr. Gage's assistant, Colonel Reeves. Secretary Gage informed me that he would send instructions by the Coptic to the calling in of all the Hawaiian bonds and redeeming them."

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD

Body of Chief Justice in the Grave.

HAWAII MOURNS HIS LOSS

Last Sad Ceremony at the Family Residence Yesterday Afternoon Largely Attended.

Amid banks of beautiful flowers—tokens of respect for him who had passed—and its casket encased in the folds of a Hawaiian flag, the body of the late Chief Justice Albert F. Judd lay in state yesterday afternoon at the family residence. All day long a continuous stream of friends came, bearing gifts of flowers. Large numbers of Hawaiians paid their tribute to the dead, for among them the late jurist was looked upon as few white men have been.

The floral tributes filled the residence and about the caskets they were heaped proudly. The casket rested between the drawing room and the dining room.

The services were held at 4 o'clock, the Rev. William M. Kincaid officiating. Old-time friends were given seats of honor in the drawing room, and the family occupied the dining room. The native custom of waiving the kahili over the body of the deceased was observed during the services, lending to the scene reminiscences of the olden days. Henry Smith, who held high place in Mr. Judd's esteem, took on himself this last service.

At the entrance to the residence stood two police officers, posted there by the Marshal, while near the waiting bier were eight others who acted as honorary pall-bearers. A squad of twenty police under command of Captain Parker, together with the Government Band, under the leadership of Captain Berger, stood in the street, ready to lead the funeral cortège.

The services were begun by the singing of an old and favorite hymn of the late Chief Justice, rendered by a special choir consisting of Mrs. Annie Montague Turner, Mrs. J. H. Paty, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Mrs. W. W. Hall, H. F. Wichman, Miss M. Cooke and Mr. Yarndle. Professor Ingalls presided at the organ.

At the request of the family, Mr. Kincaid then read a portion of the Scripture, which he described as the favorite passage of the deceased: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork."

After finishing this a prayer full of thanks to the dead was given.

"In his nobility and manliness," said Mr. Kincaid, "he was an example of modesty. We know that in times of great exigencies he has been able to discharge his duties to his fellow men, to his country and to his God, perfectly, and that he maintained a character spotless, and that he has left a memory true in the sight of man. We believe that in him the young men of this community have an example to show to them that one can be true and pure and good, and yet hold public office. That the purest, noblest and brightest manhood is not incompatible with public service."

At the conclusion of the prayer the choir rendered an anthem, during which the six sons of the deceased now at home bore the casket to the hearse. The sight of the sons bearing the dead father to his last resting place caused the tears to well up in many sympathetic eyes. Rarely has a father been so carefully and lovingly borne upon his last journey on earth.

The procession moved slowly out into

Nuuanu street and up the hill to the cemetery, preceded by the Government band, playing a solemn dirge. Following the band came twenty police under the command of Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Captain Parker. Several carriages containing the family and relatives followed directly behind the bier, which was guarded by police of boys.

A number of intimate friends walked to the last resting place of their late companion. In order came President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Minister and Mrs. Damon, Attorney General Cooper and Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole, Justice Frear, Justice Whiting and Judge Stanley, Judge Davis, members of the Judiciary Department, prominent members of the bar, representatives of foreign governments, and a great following of carriages containing friends of all nationalities.

From the residence to the cemetery group of Hawaiians were on both sides of the thoroughfare, to show respect for their dead friend.

At the grave the simple services of the Central Union Church were conducted by Mr. Kincaid. The 23d Psalm was read by him, and this was followed by the singing of another favorite hymn of the deceased, "Sun of My Soul" by the choir. Other passages of scripture were read, together with the commitment service, and the casket was lowered into the grave amid sounds of grief.

The Government offices practically closed at noon. At the Judiciary building the Courts were formally opened and an adjournment in all cases set for the day was taken until this morning. Black draperies were placed over the entrances to the Court rooms. A knot of draped on the door of the late Chief Justice's private office, was mute evidence of an eternal absence from the room which he occupied during most of the years of his high office.

The flags on all Government buildings were raised to half mast, and many private buildings made a similar observance of respect. The flags of consular representatives were also half-masted.

When Judge Davis' court was convened the attorneys and clients were addressed by the Judge on the bereavement which the Hawaiian Bar had suffered by the loss of the Chief Magistrate of the Islands. He spoke earnestly and eloquently on the subject for a few minutes and was followed by attorneys A. G. M. Robertson and E. B. McClanahan who eulogized the departed in a few appropriate remarks. The Supreme Bench and chair of Mr. Judd will remain draped in mourning until June.

At noon the public schools were closed by order of Minister Mott-Smith. In the Cabinet a resolution of sympathy was adopted which will be formally presented to the family today. No afternoon session of the Stock Exchange was held, and other places of business were closed.

CAMP RUHLEN PAU.

The Flintshire Will Take Away all Animals Yet Remaining.

Camp Ruhlen, which for more than a year past has been a depot for animals belonging to the United States army, is about to be abandoned. The transport Flintshire is expected to arrive in the harbor shortly, and will carry on to Manila the ninety-odd head of horses and mules which have been recuperating in the corrals. This number represents all that are left at Camp Ruhlen, for various reasons by the army animal transports.

A short time ago a sale of condemned animals unfit for service was made to Honolulu parties. The rest were considered in good enough condition to be kept on hand for emergencies and stalls have been reserved on the Flintshire for a hundred head. Camp Ruhlen was named after Colonel Ruhlen, the energetic and popular chief of the quartermaster's department of the United States Army in Honolulu, and in its corrals almost all the horses and mules of almost every transport carrying animals to Manila have rested before continuing their long journey.

INSTANT DEATH

Foreman Brown Killed In a Quarry.

His Life Crushed Out By a Huge Rock--Family Reside in San Francisco.

William S. Brown, foreman of a quarry in the hills behind the Kamehameha Boys' School, was instantly killed yesterday. He was the victim of an accident while at work upon some large stones.

Mr. Brown was standing by or leaning up against a big rock which had been quarried, and watching the progress of the work upon a large piece in the wall in front of him. Suddenly and without the slightest warning the stone fell with a crash striking the ground near Brown, and bruising him slightly.

His left side directly over the heart and lung was crushed in by the force of the blow, which no doubt rendered him lifeless instantly. His fellow workmen telephoned for the Marshal at once. The remains were brought into town to the undertaking parlors of Edward Williams, under charge of a police officer. A coroner's jury was summoned by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and viewed the remains at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The dead man came from San Francisco, where he was a contractor in marble and granite at 1407 Guerro street. He leaves a wife, daughter and son, all of whom reside in San Francisco. He was perhaps forty-three or forty-four years of age, and of muscular build. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow and will be buried today at 3 p.m. under the auspices of Harmony Lodge No. 3 and Excelsior Lodge, from the parlors of Ed. Williams.

Late last night it was decided that the funeral of William C. Brown, who was killed yesterday in a quarry, should not be held today. The body has been embalmed and instructions as to its disposition will be awaited from the family which resides in San Francisco. Therefore, the lodges will not be called out to-day as was first intimated. The coroner's jury will meet this evening to hear testimony as to the accident.

Lost Will Mystery.

A further development in the hearing of the petition of Mamie L. Smith, petitioner for letters of administration in the estate of D. B. Smith, has taken place, in which Amoy Anin, the contestants, has filed a petition for probate. She alleges that a will was made but cannot be found. She avers she was housekeeper for the deceased for a number of years prior to his death, and states that the alleged will was made and executed prior to October 29, 1896, and claims she can prove her assertion. She further alleges that D. B. Smith, in this lost will, bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Chattie Hall, of Hillsville, Virginia, \$5,000, to herself \$5,000, and the balance to Mamie L. Smith, his daughter.

May Come to Honolulu.

The schooner Hattie E. Smith, of 102 tons, which was built at Edgartown, Mass., in 1869, and intended for Arctic cruising, is now at Brooklyn, N. Y., being fitted out for pleasure cruising purposes. She has been purchased by Mr. Kent, a merchant of Hongkong who intends to take her out there and cruise with her on the China and Japanese coasts and through the South Sea Islands. The Smith is a substantial fore-and-aft rigged schooner and is being fitted up in a comfortable manner under the supervision of Captain D. W. Pratt. The schooner will be under the command of Captain James A. Lord.

He Improved the Opportunity.

"There, there, there!" exclaimed the wife of the realistic novelist, as she rushed into her husband's study and picked up her howling offspring.

"Did muzie's precious little lamb think he had deserted her?"

After she had quieted him she turned to the husband and asked:

"Did you have a terrible time with Wilie while I was out?"

"Oh, no," replied the author with a glad smile. "I was very much interested,

had never before made a study of how

baby cribs, and I have secured some

very interesting notes. I have however

just how a babycrib when I was

a few minutes after you went out he began

to whine softly to himself and to wander

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MAUI TO THE FRONT

Republicans Gather at Several Places.

READY FOR CONVENTION

Hawaiians Join the Ranks of the Grand Old Party--Local Doings.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 19.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th, the Wailuku Republicans met in the court house for the purpose of electing three delegates to the District convention. Hon. A. N. Kepokai was in the chair. The following were chosen as delegates: Geo. Hono to represent the Wailuku precinct, F. Church the Kahului-Spreckelsville precinct, and A. N. Kepokai the Ulupakalua precinct. Twenty-four were enrolled. It is stated that the foreigners of Wailuku village are divided as to politics—there being a little coterie of Democrats.

The same evening some of the Hana citizens held a preliminary meeting in the Hana church. They appointed an enrollment committee and made other arrangements for a large meeting of Republicans on the 19th, during which evening they will affect a permanent organization and choose three delegates to the coming Island convention. H. Howell was chairman and Benjamin K. Kalino secretary.

Thursday evening, the 17th, the Republicans of Makawao district held a meeting in the Hamakapako native church, H. A. Baldwin acting as temporary chairman and T. O. Aiken as temporary secretary. Rev. John Kalino, Messrs. H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay and F. W. Hardy were elected delegates to the Island convention. The following were chosen as permanent officers: D. C. Lindsay, president; F. W. Hardy, Judge P. Noa and A. F. Tavares, vice-presidents; W. O. Aiken, secretary, and Messrs. W. E. Beckwith, W. S. Nicoll, Edgar Morton, A. F. Tavares, Henry Long and T. K. Pa, enrollment committee. Of the sixty enrolled, there were twenty-six Hawaiians.

Lahaina will also send two delegates, and Molokai two, to the Wailuku convention. There will be fourteen delegates in all from the twelve precincts of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

Makawao Literary Club.

Tuesday evening, the 15th, the regular monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Pala. This social event was an unusually successful one, not only because of a very large attendance of Maui people, but also because of a most interesting and well executed entertainment. The program was entitled, "A Plantation Darky Evening Before the War," and consisted of a sketch of darky peculiarities, his superstitions, stories, jokes, songs and dances. Old minstrel solos and choruses were sung before the raising of the curtain and after the finale of the piece, which was the old-time dance known as "Old Dan Tucker." The scene of the play was the cabin of Uncle Rastus, with its smoke-stained boards whose only adornment consisted of ears of yellow corn, strings of dried apples, sundry pieces of harness, a gunstock, etc., etc. There was a cozy fire in the mock fireplace, and altogether the stage setting was most realistic. The following were the persons of the drama: "Aunt Martha," Miss Hart; "Celia," Mrs. Hair; "Jennie," Miss Simpson; "Polly," Miss Moser; "Uncle Rastus," Mr. George Baldwin; "Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Aiken; "Samson," Mr. C. W. Baldwin; "Little Aaron," Mr. Lindsay.

The music was well rendered and the costume and make-up were most excellent. The characters were without exception well executed, but the ladies deserve especial compliment for their vivacious acting and their fine "darky accent."

On Saturday, the 12th, at a horse auction held by Haleakala Ranch, at the cattle pen near Paia Mill, about \$800 were realized for thirty-five horses, mares and colts, for the most part unbroken. The Japanese did the greater part of the buying.

Some Kuia natives, who recently interviewed as to their present position in politics, replied that they were "maihaini" to both Democratic and Republican doctrines, and would wait a while and see.

On Thursday afternoon, the 17th, the Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at the residence of Mrs. F. C. Allen of Spreckelsville.

Friday evening, the 18th, Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao gave a progressive "forty-two" party as a farewell compliment to Miss Schweizer, who is soon to leave for her Wisconsin home. There were five tables of players.

Recently R. A. Wadsworth has completed his ice and soda water works on some land in Wailuku purchased from A. Eno & Co. The buildings are constructed near the Wailuku-Wailea cross-roads, and not far distant from the beach.

Census Agent J. W. Grinn has been busy instructing his deputies in Wailuku and Makawao. The Japanese beetle has done and is still doing much harm in the Hamakapako region of Makawao district. It is not only roses they are destroying but the coffee trees and grape vines. There are no grapes whatever this season in Makawao, while last year the local market was almost over supplied.

Kahului—Arrived May 14th, the bark Hamilton, 62 days from Newcastle, with coal; and the schooner Iora Blum, 17

days from San Francisco, with a general cargo. The steamer Mananuene is expected to sail for San Francisco this afternoon. No prospective passengers have as yet applied for passports. The Mananuene takes a full cargo of sugar.

Weather—Constant light rains in central and eastern Maui.

TAKEN FROM THE NEWS.

Interesting Clippings from Wailuku's Live Paper.

Maui is in expectancy of a boom. All indications are for an advance in property prices and an increase in trade. The following is taken from the columns of the Maui News, published at Wailuku, May 12:

A High School Wanted.

Wanted—a High School. To merely mention the fact that a high school is an imperative need of Wailuku, will be sufficient to suggest to the minds of many that it is somewhat singular that such an institution has not already been established here. The island of Maui is well equipped with primary schools, and their teachers are as good, with few exceptions, as can be found in Massachusetts or California. Year after year, young men leave these primary or grammar schools, just at the time when they begin to appreciate the need of an education; but because they are not able to go off to school, in Honolulu or elsewhere, they go out into life with a scanty knowledge of much that they have a right to know.

Many Maui boys are sent away at a heavy expense by parents who are hardly able to bear the expense, simply because there are no facilities for higher education at home. Wailuku is an ideal spot for a high school, on account of its climate and other advantages and the people of Maui generally and of Wailuku in particular, should lend their aid to a movement in this direction.

Plantation Labor.

There seems to be what the News considers an undue alarm concerning the matter of plantation labor, under the changed conditions which will prevail after June 15. One thing should be kept clearly in view, and that is that the majority of the labor on the plantations will be quite as anxious to work and earn wages as the plantations are to have the work done. The only serious question will be to reach such a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the price of labor.

The solution of the question, however, will be easy, and may be stated in a single word—cooperation. Mr. Lowrie of Spreckelsville, who, by the way, is the pioneer in the introduction of this system among the Japanese, has already made arrangements by which the larger part of the H. C. & S. Co.'s land at Spreckelsville is being worked under this system. It is quite probable that within a year, this system will prevail on all the plantations on the Islands, to the mutual advantage of the laborers and the shareholders.

Maui is to Boom.

The revival of business foretold by this paper, when the plague abated, has already begun, and a stiffening in the price of sugar stocks is a natural result. He would be deemed a visionary who should dare to paint things as they will be for the next decade on the Islands. When politics cease to be a toy, when good and trustworthy men of what politics soever are placed in charge of our local affairs, and when the people settle down to the development of the resources of Hawaii net, a condition of affairs will come about which will make of these islands one of the best and most desirable places for business and pleasure, beneath the folds of "old glory."

Tourist Travel is Heavy.

There is no doubt but that tourist travel will begin at once, and during the June vacation, on the Coast, there will be many teachers and their friends, as well as many others of moderate means, as well as the wealthy, who will run down here to look at their baby sister, the Territory of Hawaii. Now is the time to organize for the purpose of encouraging this tourist movement. If Honolulu will take the initiative, Maui and Hawaii can be depended on to help the thing along.

Hawaiian Republicans.

A noteworthy feature of the Republican meeting held at Wailuku on Wednesday evening was the sincere desire which the native Hawaiian republicans expressed and evidently felt, to put themselves closely in touch with the principles advocated by their party.

This would seem to indicate that Hawaiians will make excellent American citizens, no matter to which party they may belong.

Kahului and Plague.

Everything is in statu quo at Kahului, so far as the plague infected portion of the town is concerned. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the former residents, on account of being denied the privilege of returning to their homes. It does seem that the authorities have had time enough to have properly disinfected these residences, so that the business men of Kahului can return home once more.

The pipe work of the Wailuku water system, is practically completed.

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TO AID THE SMALL FARM

Agricultural Society Is
Revived.

PLANS MADE LAST NIGHT

President Dole, Allan Herbert and
Other Prominent Husbandmen
Lead the Movement.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A meeting of persons interested in agricultural and small farming interests in the Hawaiian Islands was held last evening at the High School building for the purpose of reviving the old Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, dropping the "Royal" in the title. The meeting was presided over by Allan Herbert, who has been largely instrumental in having the society revived, and who has done much to advance agriculture in Hawaii. The members present were: President Dole, Allan Herbert, Lucy M. Adams, E. P. Dole, Will E. Fisher, David Haught, Stearns Buck, Christian Andrews, H. R. Hanna, Edgar Wood, James Dole, H. W. Schmidt, Byron O. Clark, T. H. Gibson and J. E. Higgins.

Mr. Higgins, of the Normal School, as secretary of the meeting, has begun his labors with the society by taking copious notes of the proceedings, which will be useful for future reference, as have been the records of the old Royal Society to the present one just organized. The first one was organized in 1850, and held regular meetings for a number of years, but finally the organization collapsed, largely due to the interest being directed to cane growing, so that very little time was given to small farming.

The committee appointed to draft by-laws and rules of order reported giving the outlines of the proposed constitution, which was to the effect that the by-laws and rules of the old society be adopted, with the changes that the present conditions demanded.

It was proposed further that all former members of the Royal Society be made honorary members, and the annual fee was placed at \$1 for membership, and for the life membership \$50. Will E. Fisher availed himself of the last measure and became a life member before leaving the meeting. The report of the Committee was adopted upon motion of President Dole.

Mr. Bryan of the Bishop Museum then delivered a discourse upon the birds of the Islands and their relation to agriculture. He said that the native birds are for the most part honeyeaters, and their natural habitat is some 3,000 feet above sea level. For this reason they play a very unimportant part in Hawaiian agriculture. It is therefore the birds which have been introduced that are the most important from an agricultural standpoint. Mr. Bryan mentioned various birds, such as the rice bird, the mynah bird and the English sparrow, stating that it is yet an open question whether these birds do as much injury to us as we have been accustomed to suppose. He called for assistance on the part of any interested in the collecting of birds for an examination of their crops in order to ascertain what their real feeding habits are, and to what extent they should be pronounced beneficial and to what extent injurious.

Miss Lucy Adams of the Kamehameha Girls' School read a paper upon Industrial Schools. She recommended very strongly the agricultural idea of school for girls as well as boys. She mentioned various schools where girls and young ladies are pursuing practical education in agriculture and horticulture. She proposed various things in the way of industrial work, such as the collecting of "glue flowers," which are worth about 60 cents a pound for sachet powder in New York. She recommended that a competent agriculturist who thoroughly understands the business should be given charge of the work in the industrial school of the girls.

Will E. Fisher expressed himself as glad he had left a political meeting to come to the Agricultural Society. He stated that he had travelled extensively in these Islands, and pronounced many of the soils superior to those of California. He saw no reason why the horticultural products of the Islands should not be equal in all respects to those of any part of California. Mr. Fisher suggested that the society put into effect the plan to have a room for an exhibition to be opened where the soils and products of the different districts might be seen by residents and tourists. In this way he believed a desirable type of immigration might be established.

Byron O. Clark, of the Wahiawa Colony, made some remarks of the success of the colony. But one year ago the work was commenced there, and he finds the soils are promising and are being subdued by cultivation. The most troublesome aspect there was perhaps the insect pests, but these will be overcome by constant and scientific effort.

Christian Andrews spoke of the destruction of the koa forests by fire and cattle. He recommended the fencing in of certain sections and the appointment of an inspector.

Much interest in the preventing of these depredations was expressed by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Clark and others. Mr. Herbert stated that more forests had been destroyed in these Islands during the last few months than the Government had planted in the last twenty-five years at an expense of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hanna, also of the Wahiawa Colony, spoke of his observations and experience with artesian wells, showing the great damage that has followed in other countries by the neglect of the wells and allowing the water to run to waste. He recommended that laws be

COMMERCIAL.

It cannot be said that the real estate market was dull during the past week, as the exchange of business property in the center of the city, effected by Alexander Young and Frank Hustace, was in the nature of a boom argument. Inasmuch as the property turned over means the opening up of an entirely new street system in several of the largest blocks in the business section, the real estate market can be said to be speeding toward the end that many property holders are seeking—the advancement of prices for their property.

The great deal by which Dr. McGrew disposed of his entire homestead premises on Hotel street has opened up a new vista in the downtown district, and the promise of the new business blocks on the new street gives promise of an increase in business facilities. The congestion of Fort street during business hours will be relieved materially, and a new avenue for the use of the heavy wagons which now impede the main street of the city will take its share of the trouble.

NEW STREET SYSTEM.

The new streets in connection with Alexander Young's thoroughfare will extend through the blocks below it, from King to Queen street, connecting with Edinburgh street, which opens a new artery to the waterfront. This new street system has been in contemplation for some time past, but there was nothing to start the movement until the recent sale was effected.

Mr. Frank Dodge, as engineer for the Bishop Estate, has made a careful study of the needs of the city for a considerable period, and points to the fact that the recent developments mean much more to Honolulu than may be thought of by a casual glance. He states that Mr. Young has been in consultation with the Bishop Estate for several months, carefully considering the best plans for the improvement of the irregular blocks of the business district, and with shrewd forethought has hit upon the scheme that will do much for the business interests of the city.

He considers that the blocks are too long and too narrow for the increase of business, and new streets have become absolutely necessary. Not only are improvements imminent in the section mentioned, but the system of new streets and alleys in Chinatown, which is the only district still unincorporated, will be carried out when building operations are again commenced. This includes the extension of Smith street both ways from its present limits, which would lead it directly to the harbor, and extend manka to Kukui or Vineyard street. Kekauka street may be extended to Beretania street and Maunakea street cut through the old Kaumakapili Church block to Kukui street. Chapman lane, he believes, should be taken into serious consideration and made into a passable thoroughfare by widening. King street, if extended through to the Almanzor road, would do much for the residence district of Palama as the opening of the new streets in the business part. The proposed extension of the large streets which has been in contemplation by the Interior Department for several years, should be done under the appropriations now available by the action of the Council of State, before property values go too high to prevent this being done.

Other arteries of traffic which Mr. Dodge believes are necessary to be extended are Richards street and Hotel street, whose efficiency are in a great measure cut off.

ACTIVITY FOR CHINATOWN.

The recent order of the Board of Health allowing the fences of Chinatown to be removed will open up a new feature in the real estate market. Already contractors have placed in their hands the plans of several buildings which owners of property in the heretofore shut up district are anxious to erect. Real estate values have gone up, and leaseholds are now at a premium. A large number of why not houses have been taken down, and the remaining ones are being torn down, knowing that they have grown still more valuable by reason of the new character of buildings which are to be constructed. The only hitch in the early erection of buildings in certain parts, may come from the desire of the Government to change the street system. This would affect many properties.

THE MCCULLY TRACT DEAL.

The deal in the McCully tract premises has had a hitch. George Paris has the deeds, which came into his hands on February 14th, but so far they have not been recorded. Captain Griswold and J. W. McCheaney have not as yet turned over to the Paris syndicate the leases which are necessary to complete the deal. If the terms of the agreement are adhered to, the American agents said that if the deeds are stamped under the American law, they are subject to the war tax stamp duties, which would increase the amount of stamps over \$50.

NEW CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

C. B. Ripley, the architect, is expected in Honolulu next Saturday. He will come fully prepared to go ahead with the construction of the Stangenwald block on Merchant street near Fort, the material having already arrived here in great quantities. A new departure in building operations will be introduced in the erection of this block. He brings with him a patent system of concrete buildings which is said to be superior to our own system at the present time. The concrete buildings such as his propose to put up have been successfully constructed in New York, Chicago and other large cities, and are said to be better, safer and far more durable than the buildings usually built of brick or stone. Mr. Dickey of the firm of Ripley & Dickey states that a concrete building company will be organized as soon as the senior member of the firm arrives, and the Stangenwald block will be the first to receive the new system. The walls of the concrete buildings are to be sixteen inches thick, and where walls constructed of brick for such a building are in contemplation are usually of 30-inch width, the concrete walls need only be sixteen inches. Furthermore, the cost of putting up brick buildings is enormous. By using the stone found in these islands and grinding them to a sand size, the cheapest kind of material is at once on hand. Cement, which the architect says can be bought here at very low rates, the same price as on the Coast, makes the cost of appearing figures to the prospective builder of any kind of structure. Mr. Dickey claims that where brick buildings deteriorate with increasing age, the concrete shows an increase in stability and durability, and would be better in a hundred years than when first constructed. 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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.
Stmr. James Makae, Tugett, from Kauai.
Stmr. Norma Weisbarth, from Kauai.
Stmr. Iwaiwani, Gregory, from Kauai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hon, Mosher, from Kauai.
Saturday, May 19.

Stmr. Waiialea, Green, from Kauai, with 2,000 bags sugar and 8 packages sundries.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, with mail, passengers, and 22 sheep, 10 hogs, 3 horses, 4 cows, 3 calves, 50 sacks potatoes, 100 sacks corn, 197 packages sundries.

Sunday, May 20.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Kauai, with passengers and 4,000 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin; 140 bags taro, 22 head cattle, 101 bundles hides and 18 packages sundries.

Stmr. Charles McDonald, from Maui port, with mail, passengers, and 1 horse, 100 bags, 44 packages, 100 sacks taro, 128 sacks potatoes, 100 sacks corn, 172 packages sundries.

Br. S. S. Bloemfontein, Belboch, from Seattle.

Am. sh. Standard, Getchell, from New castle.

Monday, May 21.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, from Eureka, April 27, with 443,851 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Br. bk. Sussex, Guthrie, 31 days from Newcastle with 1,033 tons coal to order.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, May 18.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Molokai, O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient.

Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.

Ger. br. J. C. Pfeifer, Hoover, for San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koo-lau.

Monday, May 21.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Molokai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koo-lau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 20—Mrs. R. Kapu, C. Wright, W. Kinney, Capt. Campbell, Shido, J. Kamamau and Deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 20—Rev. Mother Delphina, Sister Bonaventura, Sister Susanna, H. Halvorsen, wife and child; Mrs. W. Savidge, Mrs. Nahaehua, A. Aalberg, J. W. Girvin, W. O. Allen, W. L. Allen, John M. Alama, Otsuka, N. Alonso, Ah Ping, W. Kapa, W. Fieldgrove, W. E. Deveaux, D. Conway, Ah Sin, Ah Long, Yasumori, S. Ah Mi, H. Reuter, Wing Sing Chong, W. L. Holokohi, W. Cabral, E. K. Chisholm, S. Kimura, E. Morrison, R. H. Morris, H. J. Harris, H. Z. Everett, Miss M. Lecka, Miss Lealoha and 106 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 20—Geo. Rodick, W. C. Wilfong, Rev. S. L. Desha, Mrs. F. B. McShane, Mrs. J. Hart, Mrs. J. Hart, Mr. E. Sharp, J. Hartie, L. C. Chenault, A. Perie, E. Rogers, Frank Sharp, Miss McMellan, E. P. Smith, Leung Chi-tso, Long Kaw, Low Dan, C. P. Klag, D. A. Fox, H. J. Benten, Frank May, Manuel Correa, Jr., Francis Dan, Kuananapua, G. P. Chihlo, Yamabawa and wife, J. T. Taylor, Henry C. Vida, W. H. Corawell, M. McCann, J. McGivern, Mrs. De Rago, Miss De Rago, C. A. Graham, Bishop of Panopolis, T. A. Jackson, W. D. Adams, Vincent Farnier, E. J. Farnier, Mrs. Scott, Farnier, Mrs. P. McRas and three children, D. L. Bartlett, Mrs. A. L. Bartlett, Miss McKenzie, F. Souza, Dr. George Wagner, Geo. C. Allen, H. B. Gehr, W. M. Holden, S. K. Huntington, W. C. Huntington, W. C. Huntington, Sam Parker, F. J. Miller and wife, S. Leslie, Mrs. Peter Makem, C. B. Olsen and wife, J. T. Crawley, Tom Gay, T. Akona, Akui, Geo. H. Allen, Wm. Kitchen, C. Wickham, C. McDonald, F. Williams, W. Pun, J. Steinher, F. W. Macfarlane, Geo. H. Fairchild and 152 deck passengers.

NOTES.

Steamer Mauna Loa sails on her regular route today.

Surveyors Chris Willis and Harvey were engaged by the Navy Department and left on the Iroquois for Midway Island on Saturday.

Schooner Honolulu, Captain Olsen, 56 days from Newcastle, with 952 tons of coal consigned to John Hind, arrived at Honolulu on the 12th instant.

One of the passengers on the ill-fated Iolani was A. W. Heydtman, formerly bookkeeper for the Hutchinson Sugar Company on Hawaii. He was rescued with the rest of the passengers.

Sugar on Hawaii on May 18, awaiting shipment, was as follows: Kukuhalee, 6,000; Honoka, 21,500; Paauhau, 10,000; Okaiki, 8,500; Papaloa, 21,000; Hakalau, 16,000; Honomu, 14,000; Pepeeok, 4,000; Papakou, 16,000; Wai-naku, 15,000; Waialaea, 10,000; H. P. S. M., 2,700; Punahoa, 16,000; Honapu, 16,000. Total, 188,000 bags.

Sugar Race to the Coast.

Three vessels sailed out of the harbor yesterday laden with sugar for San Francisco. This means a race to the Coast and an interesting one. Bets are already up on the water-front and each boat has its backers.

The last foreign sugar ship that will carry the product from this port to San Francisco, the German bark J. C. Plunger, got away in the morning. In order to get her sugar into San Francisco she must arrive there before or by midnight of Thursday, June 14th. She would indeed have to experience a very unfortunate trip not to accomplish this, for she has twenty-seven days in which to make the passage.

In the hold of the Plunger was the following cargo: 24,384 bags sugar, weighing 2,979,170 pounds, valued at \$117,704.86 and shipped by the following: 1,672 by C. Breuer & Co., to Welch & Co.; 11,481 by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co., and 6,231 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

Schooner Helene sailed for the Coast just before noon with 2,050 bags of sugar weighing 5,655,425 pounds, valued at \$147,525 and shipped as follows: 891 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and 29,326 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

On Robert Lewers, off for San Francisco, is the following: 21,217 bags of sugar, weighing 57,4387 pounds, valued at \$106,365.40 and shipped as follows: 891 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co., and 29,326 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

BORN.

TAYLOR—in this city, May 18, 1900, to the wife of J. H. Taylor, a son.

SILVA—in this city, May 21st, 1900, to the wife of Patrick Silva, a son.

WANTS A REFINERY

Seattle Discusses a New Industry.

PLANTERS WILL AID IT

C. G. Ballentyne, of Honolulu, Talks on Matter Before Chamber of Commerce.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Rapid Transit Company, who is now in the United States on a business trip, has been given much prominence by the newspapers of the Coast. The following concerning the creation of a sugar refining industry is from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

Ways and means to secure the establishment of a sugar refinery at Seattle were fully discussed at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon. The feature of the meeting was an address by C. G. Ballentyne, of Honolulu, who is now visiting this city. Mr. Ballentyne assured the chamber that the project was perfectly feasible, and that the sugar planters of

W. R. Ballard thought the project was feasible, and believed outside capital could be secured.

J. J. Moir, who heartily endorsed the project, he thought the sugar trusts, much as he disliked trusts, should be interested to their own interests, and the sugar trust would doubtless be willing to invest. Some if there was money to be made. This would also assist the new refinery the good will of the trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| MAY | HAROM | THEIR | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 P.M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. | 4 P.M. | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 7 P.M. | 8 P.M. | 9 P.M. | 10 P.M. | 11 P.M. | 12 M. | 1 A.M. | 2 A.M. | 3 A.M. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 7 A.M. | 8 A.M. |
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